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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

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For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER II.

To the FRIENDS *of* RELIGION, MORALITY *and* USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

IN conſidering the means by which we can moſt advantageouſly diſſeminate information among our German fellow-citizens, we find the ſubject naturally divides itſelf into two parts, firſt, NECESSARY AND USEFUL KNOWLEGE, in which all will admit us to include reading, writing and common arithmetic; and ſecondly, ELEGANT LITERATURE AND SCIENCE. The good work in the latter department has been moſt happily commenced by the eſtabliſhment of FRANKLIN COLLEGE, in a very healthy, central and proper ſituation. The flouriſhing *town* of Lancaſter, with the adjacent counties of Lancaſter, York, Dauphin, Berks, and parts of Cumberland, Cheſter and Northumberland, wherein a very large proportion of the Germans reſide, and are rapidly encreaſing in wealth and numbers, was choſen with great judgment to found this ſeat of learning. In forming its conſtitution, and diſtributing the duties and patronage of this ſeminary, the moſt liberal and judicious principles have evidently governed its founders. The Calviniſt or Reformed, the Lutheran, the Moravian and the Roman Catholic *German Churches*, have each a ſhare of its honors and its powers; while the empire of Germany exhibits ſeventeen *proteſtant* and ſeventeen *Romiſh* Univerſities, we have founded our firſt ſeat of German literature on the broad baſis of chriſtianity, leaving it in the diſcretion of the ſeveral religious ſocieties to eſtabliſh inferior ſchools, under the care of their reſpective churches. A little circumſtance in the *dedication* of this ſeminary, which may long ſince have eſcaped the memory of thoſe who were preſent, and which was known to very few who were abſent, has often given me the moſt ſincere pleaſure. That ſolemn and intereſting ceremony was performed by the lawful body of repreſentatives of ſix *proteſtant and catholic* churches, *German and Engliſh*.—A luxurious feaſt to the friends of religious liberty, and a ſure prognoſtic, that this infant inſtitution will become a ſeat of *the moſt liberal ſcience and philoſophy*.

It has been obſerved by ſome, that the eſtabliſhment of a college cannot be uſeful in the preſent ſtate of information among the Germans. On mature reflection, however, I believe the meaſure will be found to be a very good one. It has attracted our attention to the too general want of uſeful knowlege among thoſe meretorious people—it has ſet up a reſpectable ſtandard, as it were, on an high hill, viſible to every eye afar off, to which the friends of the Germans and of German literature may repair. A place is thus pointed out in which they may embody, and may be formed and organized; it is making a reſpectable begining of an important and neceſſary work. Had a plan of erecting a number of ſmaller ſchools, in a variety of places, been attempted, more local difficulties would have ariſen, more jealous and contending feelings would have been excited, and probably nothing material would have been done. Further,—as this inſtitution is now incorporated, as it is fixed in the moſt proper ſituation in the ſtate, as many private donations have been given to it, and ſome public grants, as its foundation is a model of liberality, both as to the mixture of the German and Engliſh, and of the various ſects of the Germans themſelves, it ought to be ſupported with aſſiduity, ſincerity and ſpirit.

Beſides the obvious and ordinary means of promoting the advancement of Franklin College, by care in chuſing its truſtees, preſident, profeſſors and tutors, and by private and public donations, another great meaſure preſents itſelf—immediate attention and unremitted exertion, to propagate *neceſſary and uſeful knowlege* among our citizens of German birth and extraction. This you will remember is the other part into which the ſubject divided itſelf.

The conſtitution of this commonwealth enjoins upon every legiſlator, for the time being, the duty of eſtabliſhing by law in each county "a ſchool or ſchools" for the convenient inſtruction of youth, with ſuch ſalaries to the maſters, paid by the public, as may enable them to inſtruct youth *at low prices*. This is a duty of the moſt ſerious and important nature, ſuggeſted by ſound policy and philanthropy, and commanded by the ſupreme law of the land. Let not then any judicious, benevolent or faithful citizen withhold his aſſiſtance. Let no wiſe or virtuous legiſlator delay to carry it into execution. But to our point: let the German people and their friends immediately form a plan for a public ſchool in every city, town and county where they abound, and let them apply to government for ſuch aid as the circumſtances of the ſtate will enable them to give. Grants of lands in the old or new purchaſe are the moſt obvious and the moſt eaſy. Wherever ſchools are already opened by religious ſocieties, or individuals, which have already acquired ſome funds and a degree of eſtabliſhment, let them apply to the legiſlature for aid in lands. The towns and boroughs have, or eaſily can have, their ſeveral ſchools. If there is any doubt ariſing in the public mind about the utility of learned education among the people at large, there can be no doubt about the uſeful and neceſſary articles of *reading, writing and arithmetic*. Let this alone for a time be attended to, and the reſt will follow, ſince there is already a reſpectable college for thoſe to repair to, on whom Providence has beſtowed a ſufficient ſhare of property or underſtanding. The inferior ſchools ſcattered in convenient places thro' the towns and counties, will be like ſo many nurſeries of trees, where the young plants may grow promiſcuouſly, and from which thoſe who diſtinguiſh themſelves by ſuperior abilities may be tranſplanted to the more favorable ſituation of the College, and may be thus cultivated to bleſs their country with the fruits, which a benevolent Providence has enabled them to produce. The ſtate of Connecticut has ſteadily and carefully purſued the plan of diſſeminating uſeful knowlege among their youth, and to this, above all other things, may be aſcribed their ſuperior information upon all the intereſting affairs of life. Virginia has alſo eſtabliſhed a great number of ſmall public ſchools, one, it is ſaid, in every county, where thoſe who can pay are taught on low terms, and thoſe who cannot afford the expence, have that firſt of all bleſſings, *a plain uſeful education*, beſtowed upon them by the ſtate. From theſe county ſchools there is *an annual ſelection* of one or two diſtinguiſhed youths, taken from among thoſe that are unable to pay, who are carried forward *as the moſt promiſing children of the ſtate*, into their public Univerſity, where they receive a finiſhed education free from any charge. Virginia is a moſt reſpectable member of our union, but, in my mind, no fact in all her affairs is half ſo honorable to her as this. It is an act of the higheſt wiſdom and benevolence, and muſt in due time produce its own reward. *Pennſylvania*—"*Do thou likewiſe*," *and thou alſo ſhalt be ſurely rewarded*.

It will be ſeen at once that theſe inducements to the introduction of ſchools, *free* to the poor and *cheap* to all, apply to every part of our citizens, and I hope that all will one day enjoy the bleſſings of ſuch a meaſure; but the preſent ſituation of many of our German fellow-citizens, in regard to neceſſary and uſeful knowlege, occaſions theſe conſiderations to operate much more forcibly with reſpect to them, than any other part of the community. It is not our wiſh to impede the ſame meaſures with regard to the whole ſtate, but to call upon thoſe, who are ſenſible of the value and numbers of the Germans, no longer to delay thoſe things which may render them as eminently uſeful to themſelves, their families and their country, as Providence has evidently intended them to become.

If we take a view of the grants of government for the purpoſe of education among the Germans, we ſhall find they do not bear any juſt proportion, either to their numbers or their property. As they have generally fourteen or fifteen members in the General Aſſembly, and as our repreſentatives are proportioned to the taxable inhabitants as one to one thouſand, the Germans may be reaſonably conſidered as at leaſt one fifth of all the people of Pennſylvania. Yet it will be found, on examination, that the bounties of the ſtate to the Univerſity alone are ten times as valuable as all the grants the German ſchools have ever received. Diſtributive juſtice then requires, that ſomething more ſhould be done for them. The ſcarcity of money is well known and muſt be allowed for, but grants of land will be attended with no inconvenience, and it will be allowed, we truſt, that it is both as *politic and benevolent* to propagate uſeful knowledge among thoſe who ſtand in need of it, as to extend polite literature and ſcience; which, however, we alſo wiſh to be ſteadily patronized and encouraged.

Beſides the aid of government, many other methods ſhould be purſued to promote our deſign. It is ſaid there are above forty clergymen enrolled in the ſynod or aſſembly of the Lutheran church alone---of the Calviniſt, Moravian, Roman Catholic and other German churches, there muſt be many more. Theſe gentlemen (whoſe duty it is to promote uſeful knowlege, becauſe it encreaſes virtue and happineſs) ſhould exert themſelves to eſtabliſh ſchools in their ſeveral neighbourhoods. If they could ſpare a part of each day to inſtruct *the poor only*, or if they could make it convenient to open a regular ſchool *free* for the poor, and *cheap* for thoſe who have property, it would be a good beginning to this neceſſary work. Their ſchools would encreaſe, to the great benefit of their congregations, and poſſibly to their own profit. They ſhould alſo correſpond regularly with each other upon the ſubject, and ſhould conſult upon it at the meetings of their veſtries, by which the ſenſible and religious men, of which thoſe bodies are compoſed, would be induced to join with them, and to exert themſelves to open ſchools in all convenient ſituations. The general ſynods, or meetings of the clergy, whether Proteſtant or Roman Catholic, ſhould conſult and exert themſelves upon this ſubject, and they ſhould confer and correſpond with one another, for it is a common duty incumbent upon all good men, to whatever ſect or church they may belong. The Germans are a judicious people, and they *muſt ſee* the neceſſity of theſe things. They are alſo a ſpirited people, and will feel a deſire to place themſelves upon *as reſpectable* a footing as any body of men in the ſtate. They are likewiſe an induſtrious, perſevering people, and if they will only undertake this matter they will *certainly* carry it through. They have already many excellent characters among themſelves, who are able and willing to do a great deal towards this matter, and there are many alſo of other ſocieties, that will chearfully lend their aſſiſtance to ſo ſalutary and benevolent a purpoſe.

In purſuing this plan to completion a conſiderable time will neceſſarily be ſpent, and frequent occaſions will happen when the joint endeavours of all the German religious ſocieties will be wanted. Sometimes alſo one part will have to wait, or ſacrifice ſome little advantage to ſerve another. Let them ſet out therefore with a kind, reaſonable diſpoſition to each other; a diſpoſition of friendſhip and conceſſion. Let them baniſh little jealouſies and injurious paſſions. Let them forget that they are Lutherans, Calviniſts, Moravians, Catholics, &c. and let them remember that they are all Germans, Pennſylvanians and Chriſtians.

When a body of people are riſing from a ſtate of depreſſion to their *natural ſtation and dignity*, the general deportment of thoſe who are *firſt* ſucceſsful is a matter of the utmoſt importance; *the elder part* of the Germans will therefore excuſe me for offering to them a little ſincere advice. When they get money and lands, let them remember that nothing will better enable their children to keep their property, than being taught to read and write in German and Engliſh—as alſo to cypher. And if they acquire a good deal of property, they ſhould buy for their children uſeful books to read in evenings, in bad weather and on holidays. They will find a little money laid out in this way will be like buying *good ſeed wheat*, which will in due time produce a crop of virtue, and morality, and knowlege to guard againſt rogues, to keep their own money and to earn more. Their children will ſtand no chance to preſerve their property, if they are ignorant. Diſhoneſt people, who have been taught knowlege, will too often be able to get it from them. It will be alſo proper to ſay a few words to *the younger part* of the Germans. Their ſituation, like that of all young people, is more dangerous than that of their parents. Age and experience ſecures the latter, but youth and temptation put the former in danger. The young people muſt not forget *the induſtry* by which their fathers got their money, nor *the prudence and frugality* by which they kept it, nor *the honeſty and caution* by which their parents acquired the eſteem and confidence of their neighbours. As their good parents have raiſed their ſituation in life, and got money for them, ſo they muſt alſo endeavour to raiſe their own ſituation in life, and get *more property* for themſelves and their children. Young men ſhould have ſpirit, but it ſhould be laudable and well directed. They ought to be very anxious to diſtinguiſh themſelves in the eyes of the world for doing every thing that is right and proper, for doing their work or their buſineſs well, for getting knowlege, doing public good, keeping free from debt and diſorderly conduct, and all thoſe things which diſtinguiſh a worthy young man, and diſpoſe every body to approve or admire him.

Since then, the ancient and modern character of the German nation diſplays the moſt eſtimable qualities of the body, the mind and the heart, and ſince our German fellow-citizens (and their deſcendants) who have come to us from that country, have diſcovered the cleareſt proofs of the ſame valuable qualities, but have not yet received that improvement which is neceſſary to bring all thoſe qualities into uſe and action, let ſuch of them as have been favored with education and property, and let us, who have deſcended from other nations, *all heartily join* in every ſingle ſtep, and in ſuch a ſyſtem of meaſures, as will moſt certainly produce the propagation of uſeful knowlege, the extenſion of ſcience, and the advancement of religion among that numerous and valuable body of our fellow-citizens.

PHILANTHROPOS.

To POMPILIOUS.

THERE is nothing more ſurpriſing or true, than that a man may live all his life in the moſt profound ignorance of many ſubjects, when no earthly reaſon can be aſſigned for ſuch oblivion, than barely his not taking the trouble to think with a little more exertion of mind, reflection and liberality, than is commonly beſtowed on the various objects of our attention and admiration. Habits and early prejudices, unfortunately for the race of mankind, have a wonderful effect on our thoughts, and the formation of our minds, inſomuch that the annals of the world abound with multiplied inſtances, which fully evince that a bad cuſtom, or an unorthodox point of faith, will take a thouſand years to wear off.

For my part I candidly confeſs, that the idea of what we call a well regulated militia (a term made uſe of by every body who does not underſtand its nature in a republican government) has always been an object of my deſire, and the thoughts of getting ſuch a one has adminiſtered the utmoſt comfort to my mind; as at firſt view it appears not only to be a hand-maid, but the ſole ſupport of equal liberty, as well as a natural defence to my country. And altho' I have been a witneſs to ſcenes of intemperance and debauchery at our muſter days, yet I never had a thought that a greater reform could, in the nature of things, take place, than to have a better *regulation* in our militia law.

But Sir, on reading your few obſervations, and giving the ſubject a fair, cool, and deliberate conſideration, I begin to ſtagger in my opinion, and doubt the neceſſity of militia laws---at any rate I do not heſitate a moment in concluding that your remarks are grounded on facts, reaſon, morality and religion.

It is now become a melancholy ſight to behold the ſhocking ſcene of a battalion day. In the country there is not an idle old man, woman, child or negro, that does not reſort to this place of rendezvous; the young men appear on the parade (juſt to anſwer and ſave their fines) with clubs inſtead of guns, and their officers dare not reprove them. You will, if the field where they pretend to exerciſe is large enough, ſee not leſs than fifty booths erected, in open violation of law and good order, for the purpoſes of ſelling *ſpirituous liquors*, and you will often alſo ſee the officers ſitting under them and drinking *grog*, which gives no ſmall countenance to ſuch illicit practices.

By five o'clock in the afternoon, moſtly all who are lovers of ſtrong drink are as full as the money and credit they brought from home can make them; and the reſt of the day and evening is taken up in horſe raceing, drunkenneſs, profane ſwearing, quarrelling and fighting. And it is a ſad truth, that we ſee young boys, not twenty years of age, who have had the advantage of a religious education, from this ſhocking ſchool of vice and immorality, turn out profligate wretches before they arrive to a ſtate of manhood.

There is an incredible revolution taken place in the minds of the people of this country ſince the late war; I can well recollect the time when the very report of an unlicenced perſon ſelling ſpirituous liquor by ſmall meaſure, gave univerſal alarm, and the beſt men of the neighbourhood made it a buſineſs immediately to lodge informations. Alſo, if any men would dare to bring a few cakes and liquor to a vendue, or any other public place to ſell, a Magiſtrate, if he ſhould happen to be preſent, would go protected by all the reputable people there and diſperſe them; but ſince the muſter-days, thoſe legal ſchools of wickedneſs and immorality have been in faſhion. I have ſeen a Juſtice of the Peace, who attempted to do his duty in a muſter-field, abuſed and obliged to make his eſcape by a private retreat; nay I obſerved that even men, from whom better conduct ought to have been expected, have taken part againſt the officer, by ſaying they that ought to be allowed to regale themſelves on ſuch occaſions, and that the booths were very convenient for the men after ſtanding under arms; ſo that we ſee that the frequent ſight of bad practices, by becoming familiar, even corrupt good men.

The ſubject which you have now entered on is certainly worthy of being purſued farther, and I could, even from my late reflections, ſay many more things in favor of the ſix poſitions you have laid down, but I decline it, the taſk at preſent ſeems to be your's to enlighten the minds of thoſe who may be miſtaken or prejudiced in favor of foreign and imported ideas---therefore go on with the laudable buſineſs you have undertaken, it is too important to ſtop here, this is a glorious time for deliberation and reflection, univerſal harmony now reigns among us, political diſcord itſelf ſcarce ſhews its head in this peaceful land, ſo that there is ample time for free thought and debate; and certainly if militia laws, contrary to what you aſſert, are neceſſary, they will not ſuffer but gain by a liberal diſcuſſion, for there are a plenty of advocates, ſome from principle, and more from intereſt, that will appear in their favor.

If you can, in the courſe of your reaſoning on this ſubject, inform us with any degree of certainty, how and in what manner our frontiers are to be defended againſt the ſavages, with ſafety to the liberties of the citizens of the United States, I make no doubt but where your ideas now have one opponent, they muſt then have a thouſand advocates.

A MILITIA OFFICER.

An ORATION, *delivered by Mr.* CHARLES W. HARTLEY, *at Union Green (York, Pennſylvania) on Monday, the 28th of July, in conſequence of the adoption of the* New Conſtitution.

GENTLEMEN,

CONVINCED of my inability to perform the taſk which is now before me, I feel at once the bluſh of diffidence, and the pang of ſenſibility: And did I not at this moment anticipate your kind indulgence on account of my youth, and particularly my inexperience as a ſpeaker in public, I ſhould ſink in the attempt; nor dare to ſtep forth on an occaſion which calls for infinitely greater abilities than mine, to do it juſtice. I am convinced that my mind has not arrived to that maturity of reaſoning, which is only to be diſcovered in more advanced life; yet, I find myſelf ſenſible of the high honor this day conferred upon me by you, the worthy and reſpectable citizens of York and its vicinity.

This town gave me birth, and whilſt I acknowledge the pleaſing fact, I cannot help feeling a degree of pleaſure, unequalled by any other except that which ariſes from beholding ſo numerous and reſpectable an audience aſſembled together upon ſo an important an occaſion.

The induſtry, ſobriety and intelligence of the people of this place are well known and acknowledged: *You* have juſt *notions* of liberty, *you had* a *conſiderable* ſhare in laying the foundation of ſolid freedom in this country, and have given your aid to compleat the ſuperſtructure. York county furniſhed the firſt troops from Pennſylvania to aid our injured brethren of Boſton; their zeal for the cauſe of liberty ſoon carried them from the banks of Codorus to the plains of Cambridge. Shortly after this you obſerve a choſen band, which iſſued from the ſame county, upon the diſtant lakes of Canada, ſearching the common foe.

The war being over, we ſee them accommodating themſelves to the bleſſings of peace and endeavouring to eſtabliſh good government.

This town, inconſiderable as it may now appear in the eyes of men, once afforded an aſylum for the great national body of America; when our ſea-ports were blocked up and our country laid waſte by an hoſtile and inſulting enemy, when our frontiers were ravaged by the havock of a deſtructive war, when all around were ſcenes of deſolation and bloodſhed, here was the ſafe retreat of *juſtice, liberty* and *government*.

Here did the aſſembled patriots of America attend in ſolemn cloſe debate, free from the horrors of the invading army. In ſhort, this place, from the peculiar happineſs of its ſituation, from the reaſons above mentioned, from its being part of the fœderal Empire, has much to hope, much to expect; already has *ſcience* began *to dawn* upon our youth, already have the *arts* taken foothold amongſt our inhabitants; and under the genial influence of freedom, and a *mild* but *energetic government*, we may reaſonably expect that York will riſe to *eminence* and *reſpectability*, that ſhe will have a *name* among the nations, that ſhe will become the flouriſhing nurſery of ingenious men, ardent and vigorous in their purſuits to promote the general welfare of mankind, and in a particular manner to increaſe the riſing greatneſs of this beautiful town.

Rome, from being a *poſt* on the *Palatium*, a ſmall *height* on the banks of the Tiber, aroſe to the Zenith of Empire, to the dominion of the world, to be the ſeat of arts and ſciences, and the univerſal theatre of elegance and grandure. Yet did not *Rome*, in point of the original beauties of her ſituation, excel this place; for we are are now ſurrounded by *hills*, equal in natural magnificence to thoſe on which *Rome* was originally built.

The *Tiber*, ſo celebrated by the Poet and Hiſtorian's pen, cannot ſurpaſs in elegance and ſimplicity the beauteous ſtream which now rolls on before our eyes.* Even the Tarpeian rock, that tremenduous precipice, which was once ſo dreadful to the offending criminal, and which has never failed to attract the attention of the traveller and hiſtorian, is equalled on the banks of Codorus, by a rock which is now within our view. *Rome* could not originally have boaſted *a vicinity*, ſuperior to that of York, for which ever way we turn our eyes, are diſplayed the moſt beautiful diverſifications of mountains and plains, repleniſhed with uſeful materials, well wooded, and watered by never failing ſtreams, ornamented by a rich variety of fields lately over-burthened with ripened grain, and meadows which are crowned with verdure, and fitted for the ſuſtenance of innumerable herds.

I now ſtand in ſilent admiration at the gay luxuriant ſcenes of magnificence and fertility which ſurround me, and cannot help indulging the delightful expectations (that like the enchanting plains of Tivoli, which have been ſo often ſung by the moſt elegant poets) theſe too, may become the favorite fields of fancy and poetical fiction.

After travelling through many ſcenes of embarraſſment and difficulty, by lately calling forth the united wiſdom of America, we have now a proſpect of enjoying the bleſſings of *peace, liberty* and *ſafety*; far removed from the ſcenes of anarchy and confuſion, and perfectly ſecured from tyranny and oppreſſion.

We are now aſſembled as brothers, friends and fellow-citizens; *as the people to* celebrate the adoption of the new conſtitution, the great and important æra which is intended, and I truſt will give happineſs to this weſtern world.

This conſtitution, according to the opinion of the *wiſeſt* and beſt of *mankind*, is as perfect as any human inſtitution whatever, nay, many ſay it is the moſt perfect plan of government that was ever formed. It is not (like the one we have juſt relinquiſhed) merely created for the purpoſes of the moment, formed when the minds of men were diſtracted between the contending paſſions of deſpair and patriotiſm, and tenderly alive to the miſeries of a country expoſed to the ravages of a cruel and diſtructive war. I ſay this government is not merely created for the purpoſes of the moment, but, like the maſonry of the antients, it is calculated to embrace diſtant ages. It has fully ſtood the teſt of the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny; it had to combat the deſigns of thoſe who were *enemies* to good order and ſafe government, as well as the ſchemes of men who were rivetted to ſtate politics, and who regarded rather their own private intereſt, than the public good.

Some men oppoſed the government from principle; if they were miſtaken, they are to be pitied, but not blamed; others from ignorance have been averſe to it, but, many of the laſt claſs, it is to be hoped, are by this time enlightened.

Yet, notwithſtanding all theſe impediments, the conſtitution hath been adopted by ten of the ſtates, and it may reaſonably be expected the other three will ſoon follow their wiſe example.

From all quarters we hear that the minority are ſubmitting to the general ſenſe of their country, and if, upon experience, amendments ſhould be found neceſſary to this ſyſtem, they may readily be obtained in a conſtitutional manner.

Thus, my countrymen, have we become a nation! "the tottering fabric of our union has received a prop," and a ſure foundation has been laid for our national ſafety and happineſs. America, from being the ſcorn and ridicule of the world, will now bear rank among the nations of Europe.

Let us contraſt our ſituation under the late government, with our approaching proſpect;---the diamond owes half its brilliance to the ſoil.

View the farmer oppreſſed with taxation, while we poſſeſs infinite reſources from impoſts, duties and exciſe, engines of revenue that would ſweep our national debt, if we had power to bring them into play. An influx of foreign manufactures, has ſilenced the hammer of induſtrious mechanics, without leſſening in the ſmalleſt degree the public burthen: Nor has the merchant leſs reaſon to bleſs returning government for ſome time; the ſails of commerce have ſlept by the maſts, while copious tides have ſwelled our rivers in vain.

The ſcales of general juſtice have not been poiſed, nor can they, until the beam is held by the equal ſteady hand of wide extended policy.

We have fallen from the honorable eminence of a free people, contending for the rights of human nature, into divided and jarring republics.

The little policy of ſtate legiſlation has moved in the contracted circle of local intereſt, while we were ſacrificing our character as a nation.

In this ſtage of political declenſion, behold, the trumpet is blown from eaſt to weſt, and danger is announced, our country takes the alarm, her ſtateſmen and politicians are convened, and we are furniſhed by the deliberative wiſdom of the continent with a ſyſtem of national government, commenſurate with our Empire.

Agriculture will no longer languiſh under the oppreſſion of direct taxation---the riſing government will be its tutelary God---our rivers will once more be whitened by the canvaſs of *commerce*---our *manufactures* will be encouraged and our coffers, as a *nation*, enriched by wiſe and general duties. No longer ſhall *paper money*, and her companion *legal tender*, baniſh mutual confidence, and ſap the foundation of intercourſe between man and man. Emerging from inteſtine tumult and provincial policy, we ſhall riſe into view as a nation, and *e pluribus unum* be indeed our motto.

* *Cedorus.*

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

Mr. Green,

WHEN any extraordinary event of Divine Providence occurs, the curioſity of the public is excited, and it is proper that it ſhould be gratified: Such we think to be the event which took place in this town on Wedneſday, the ſecond inſtant, in the terrible ſtorm of rain and hail which fell here, attended with wind and thunder. And that our information might be as authentic and particular as poſſible, we have delayed giving you the account until this day, and from our own obſervation of, and examination into the effects, as alſo the teſtimony of many gentlemen of our acquaintance, men of truth and veracity, who had the cleareſt means of knowledge, we have collected the following particulars, viz. That an unuſual appearance of wild flying clouds almoſt round the horizon, was obſerved by many people in Canterbury in the afternoon of ſaid day, eſpecially in the north-eaſt, ſouth-eaſt and ſouth-weſt, threatening a ſtorm from each of thoſe points; but the ſable curtain that wrapt up, and contained the treaſures of the hail and of the rain reſerved againſt the time of trouble, was in the ſouth-eaſt. The deſolating effects of the tempeſt were ſuſpended in part till the cloud had ariſen over the road that leads from Norwich to Pomfret, about a mile ſouth of the meeting-houſe; then the ſluices were opened, and the rain came down, not by drops, but in copious ſtreams, extending in width about two miles, and in length four or five miles, till reſiſted and drove back by a weſterly wind. The ſtorm continued with very little abatement an hour and a half, and many judged that the water which fell in that time, was ſufficient to have covered the earth nearly two feet in depth; but the quantity of hail which fell at the ſame time exceeds deſcription and perhaps belief. There were banks of hail in ſome lots the next day after the ſtorm (meaſured by ſundry people) that were two feet and ten inches deep, and though entirely expoſed to the ſun, were not wholly melted and waſted away for eight or ten ſucceeding days. Many hailſtones were judged to be about an inch in diameter, and in general as large as ounce balls. The wind was ſo violent, and drove the hail with ſuch impetuoſity, that it made almoſt clean riddance of the corn, flax, barley, grain and graſs in every man's field over which the centre of the ſtorm was directed, and all within the limits ſuffered more or leſs.

The diſtreſs of many families during the ſtorm is almoſt inconceivable, fearing their houſes would inſtantly rend to pieces and themſelves be buried in the ruins. Some meditated a retreat from their houſes, but death and danger threatening without as well as within doors, kept us all cloſe. We have reaſon to bleſs God that there have no lives been loſt, nor any building demoliſhed, that we have heard of, excepting the floating away of a ſaw-mill, which might be ſaid to ſtand in a dry time over a dry brook. Many houſes have been much damaged, eſpecially in that uſeful and neceſſary ornament, window glaſs; ſome having loſt 70 panes, others 50, 40, 30, and ſo down to 4 or 5 panes of glaſs. Among the many ſufferers the following perſons have ſhared as largely in the diſtreſs as any, viz. Daniel Froſt, Eſq; deacon John Herrick, Henry Froſt, James Adams, John B. Adams, John Herrick, 3d. Sherebiah Butt, Eſq; John Butt, Gideon Butt, Nathaniel Butt, Joſeph Adams and Ebenezer Butt. Thoſe perſons, and many more, have had almoſt their whole dependence as to fruits of the earth cut off, and many others much damaged; ſo that the ſcene is truly melancholy and diſtreſſing, and a ſtranger with a ſympathizing heart, would drop a tear were he paſſing by, to ſee (at midſummer) orchards ſtripped of their fruit and leaves, in large mowing fields the graſs deſtroyed, cut to pieces, and waſhed againſt the walls and fences; gardens luxuriant in their growth of vegetables, flowers, &c. buried in rubbiſh and the ſlitted fragments of their own produce; and it may be noticed, the roar and rattling of the thunder was remarkable during the whole ſtorm, and the wind veering round in every direction, that the glaſs windows on three ſides of the houſes were broken, though moſtly on the ſouth-----Thus hath a Holy God manifeſted his righteous diſpleaſure againſt our iniquities---may we be ſuitably humbled, and return unto the Lord from whence we have revolted.

We the ſubſcribes (with many others) deſire the above may be publiſhed. ELIASHIB ADAMS,

Canterbury, July 12, 1788. GIDEON WELLS.

PETERSBURG, *July* 31.

We learn from North-Carolina, that the convention of that ſtate are now examining into the Principles of the new Fœderal Conſtitution---but that there appeared to be a majority who were inflexibly determined either to reject the government, or adjourn to ſome future day---rather than be admitted into the union under the idea of obtaining ſubſequent amendments.

Bucks county, Auguſt 4, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 23d of this inſtant, at the houſe of Tobias Shull, in New-Britain townſhip, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage and lot of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Rockhill, containing about four acres, bounded by land of Iſaac Humphbury, John Wample, and by the road leading from Philadelphia to the Great Swamp and Bethlehem: Taken in execution as the property of Abraham Schleiffer, and to be ſold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, Auguſt 4, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 29th of this inſtant, at the houſe of Joſeph Savitz, in Springfield townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two certain meſſuages and tracts of land, the firſt ſituate in Nockamixon townſhip, bounded by lands of George Milroy, John Younkin, and by the Durham road, containing about 50 acres, with good buildings and improvements; the other ſituate in the townſhip of Rockhill, bounded by land of Samuel Smith, Eſq; John Heany and others, containing about 86 acres: Both taken in execution as the property of Frederick Neemyer, and to be ſold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, Auguſt 11, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 23d day of this inſtant, at one o'clock, P. M. at the houſe of William Pennell, in the townſhip of Middletown, a valuable Plantation, containing 250 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Edward Woodward, Jonathan Martin, and others, and by Cheſter-creek. Taken in execution as the eſtate of ſaid Pennell, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, Auguſt 11, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 10th day of September next, at one o'clock P. M. at Mary Withy's tavern, in the borough of Cheſter, three pieces or parcels of land, ſituate in ſaid borough; one thereof containing 10 acres; one thereof containing 6 acres, more or leſs, lying contiguous to each other, bounded by lands late of the Widow Lloyd and others; the other tract containing 44 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands late of Caleb Coupland and others, and by Ridley creek and Edgmont road. Taken in execution as the eſtate of James Mather, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 8, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 23d inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a valuable two ſtory ſtone houſe, ſtone barn, ſtone ſheds and ſpring-houſe, &c. and about 44 acres of extraordinary good land, 30 of which is excellent meadow, ſituate in Potts-grove, bounded by lands of Jacob Witz and others. It is now and has been for many years a tavern. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Detrick Matthei, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 25th day of this inſtant (Auguſt) at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the tavern lately occupied by George Gilbert, a certain meſſuage, barn, ſtables, and about 100 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Douglaſs; bounded by lands of Francis Swaine, Ludwig Bickle and others: ſeized and taken in execution as the property of George Gilbert, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 25th day of this inſtant (Auguſt) at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, &c. and about 170 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Salford; bounded by lands of Iſaac Snyder, Henry Foorman and others: ſeized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Gerhart, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 27th day of this inſtant (Auguſt) at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Wentz, jun. a certain meſſuage and about 50 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Whitpain; bounded by lands of John Greenwalt and others: ſeized and taken in execution as the property of Peter Biſping, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 28th day of this inſtant (Auguſt) at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and about 14 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Abingdon; bounded by lands of John Tyſon, William Francis and others: ſeized and taken in execution as the property of William Shepard, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, on the 24th of July, from the ſubſcriber, living in Haycock townſhip, Bucks county, a German, named John Mayer, about 25 years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, well made, of a good countenance, dark complexion, black eyes, with ſhort black hair, ſpeaks broken Engliſh but the German perfect; had on and took with him, a middling large fine hat, bound with velvet, a nankeen coat, with faſhionable buttons, buff coloured breeches and jacket, two new ſhirts of home made linen, a pair of cotton and a pair of thread ſtockings, a pair of blue and white ſtriped trowſers, a pair of ſilver plated buckles, and a pair of good boots; he alſo took a brown horſe, 14 hands high, about 10 or 11 years old, carries his head and tail well, one white foot, a large belly, and has a brand, but ſcarce to be ſeen; he alſo took a half worn ſaddle, and kirb bridle with new reins, and a pair of ſaddle bags. Said Mayer is a miller by trade, which he underſtands perfectly, is a reſolute fellow and may probably change is name, he went to Philadelphia to ſell rye flour. Whoever takes up ſaid man and horſe, and brings them to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures them ſo as he may get them again, ſhall have Eight Pounds reward for the man, and Forty Shillings for the Horſe, with reaſonable charges paid by

† PHILIP NEISS.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Willingborough, county of Burlington, in New-Jerſey, on the night of the 9th inſtant, a Dutch ſervant man, named John Caſper Eliot, a ſhoemaker; he is about five feet 10 inches high, ſquare and ſtraight built, with ſhort flaxen hair, light blue eyes, a remarkable caſt in one of them, has imprinted in the ſkin with indian ink, between the elbow and wriſt of each arm, images and letters; had on when he went away, a lead coloured coatee with a ſtand up collar, wooden buttons, white twiſted flannel waiſtcoat double breaſted, jean breeches patched on the knees, white thread ſtockings, old ſhoes, new felt hat, and a pair of tow trowſers. Whoever ſecures ſaid runaway, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM RIDGWAY.

N. B. He is fond of ſtrong drink, and is ſuppoſed to be in or near the city of Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, *Auguſt* 5.

Captain Robert Roſs, who arrived here on Saturday laſt, in the brig Keener, from St. Bartholomew's, after a paſſage of 15 days, informs, that on the 29th ult in lat. 35 30. N. and long. 71. 30. W. he ſpoke Capt. Woodward, in a brig from the Bay of Honduras, bound for Briſtol. (out 50 days) who being very ſhort of water, he ſupplied him with a puncheon, and left him ſteering for the port of his deſtination ---The ſame day he ſpoke a ſloop from St. Martin's, bound for Virginia, who had taken 4 men out of the wreck of a ſloop, after having been 6 days in the greateſt diſtreſs.----Captain William Buckley, who commanded this ſloop, and one of his ſeamen, were drowned.---Captain Roſs, on his paſſage, caught a ſhark 17 feet long, and 7 feet 9 inches round, from the liver of which were extracted 23 gallons of oil.

It is with great pleaſure we learn, that the loſs ſuſtained by the ſtorm of the 24th ult. did not amount to near ſo much as was calculated at that time; for by the care and unremitted exertions of the merchants, a conſiderable quantity of ſugar, tobacco, and other articles, were ſaved from the threatened deſtruction.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 6.

Died, on Friday laſt, JOHN PIERCE, Eſq; Pay-Maſter-General and Commiſſioner for ſettling Army Accounts.

His fidelity, induſtry and diſintereſtedneſs, during thirteen years laborious ſervice, procured him uniformly the confidence, favor and approbation of the commanders under whom he ſerved, and of government. His generous and paternal care, his tenderneſs and uninterrupted kindneſs, endeared him beyond meaſure to a grateful and affectionate family. His candor, ſincerity and philanthropy, ſecured him the friendſhip of every good man who had the happineſs of his acquaintance.

On Saturday laſt, Mr. HENRY, a worthy Theatric character, manumitted three ſlaves before his Honor the Mayor, Aldermen Gilbert and Wyland, agreeable to the Act of Aſſembly of the 22d of February, 1788. An example worthy imitation, and which we hope for the honor of human nature, will be daily followed until this happy country ſhall boaſt not *partial* but *univerſal freedom*.

Auguſt 8. On Monday laſt, when the queſtion was under conſideration for filling up the blank in the ordinance for organizing the New Government, where the New Congreſs ſhould meet, it was carried for "Baltimore"-- *ſeven* to *ſix*.

On Tueſday a motion was made for re-conſidering the queſtion, and loſt.

Wedneſday the ſame ordinance being ſtill under conſideration, a motion was made for ſtriking out "Baltimore" and inſert "New-York," which was carried by ſeven ſtates, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New York, New-Jerſey and South-Carolina, voting in the affirmative:------ Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North-Carolina, in the negative, and Georgia divided.

The buſineſs is not yet cloſed;---and though we cannot with certainty ſay that the reſolution will go out in its preſent form, yet there is good reaſon to think it will not be altered.

CARLISLE, *July* 30.

Laſt week a new recruited company, being in this ſtate's quota, under the command of Captain D. Zeigler, arrived here from Philadelphia, on their way to the weſtern country, to join the troops there; and on Saturday departed hence from their quarters. Their characters and appearance muſt undoubtedly inſure that decorum in military, which moſt of them were known to hold in civil life.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 13.

The *impertinent* letter ſent by the late Convention of New-York to all the ſtates, urging what they *impudently* call amendments in the new conſtitution, merits the ſevereſt treatment from all the friends of good government. It holds out the total annihilation of every uſeful and wiſe part of the conſtitution. The only deſign of theſe ſuppoſed amendments is to continue a few New-York ſpeculators and land-jobbers in office, who have impoſed upon an ignorant but well meaning majority in the convention. Nothing proves this more than the enmity theſe official certificate and land-brokers ſhewed to the government *before* it was publiſhed. Let the government have a fair tryal. If it ſhould be found faulty, the *faults* will ſoon ſhew themſelves, and they may be amended. Fortunately for the United States, *ſix* ſtates have adopted the conſtitution without a wiſh for a ſingle alteration. If they continue firm, no alteration can be made until an experiment has been tried with the government. This experiment will certainly be favourable to it, for the demands for alterations in a great majority of the diſaffected have ariſen from *ignorance* only, which the operations of the government will remove in a few years.

A correſpondent has favoured us with the following account of the *Supernumeraries*, in ſundry occupations, and of idlers of no occupation, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

Wholeſale Merchants,	100
Shop-keepers,	2000
Brokers,	30
Speculators in Certificates,	1000
Tavern keepers,	750
Coachmen and Houſe-ſervants,	200
Doctors,	100
Lawyers,	100

Suppoſing each of theſe men to be employed in agriculture, or in ſome uſeful mechanical art, and the profits of the labor of each upon an average to be £30 a year, there would be an annual addition of £128,400 to the wealth of Pennſylvania.

From a careful calculation lately made, it appears that malt liquors, and even ſeveral of the imported wines, are much cheaper than ſpirits. In a pint of beer, or half a pint of Malaga or Teneriff wines, there is more ſtrength than in a quart of rum. The beer and wine abound with nouriſhment---whereas the rum has no more nouriſhment in it than a pound of air.

We learn that there are *now* fewer taverns by *ſixty* in the city of Philadelphia than there were laſt year. The ſtate of Pennſylvania will be truly happy, only when all her diſtilleries are converted into breweries, and when three fourths of her taverns are turned into ſhops of American manufactures.

A private letter from Richmond to a gentleman in this city, dated Auguſt 6th, mentions, that the Convention of North-Carolina had rejected the New Conſtitution, by a majority of 100 againſt 76 votes. New-York rejected the proceedings, and Georgia refuſed to ſend delegates to the *firſt* Congreſs, and yet both theſe ſtates, in two years afterwards, were among the foremoſt in zeal and activity in ſupporting the independence of the United States. North Carolina and Rhode-Iſland have probably been permitted to withdraw from the union, on purpoſe to ſhew the other ſtates the miſeries they have eſcaped by adopting the government. An attachment to paper money and tender laws, appears in both theſe corrupted and deluded ſtates, to be the cauſe of their oppoſition to the new conſtitution.

Extract from the JOURNALS *of* CONGRESS, *July* 25.

Reſolved, THAT the Secretary at War direct the detachment of troops marching to the Weſtward to rendezvous at Eaſton, in Pennſylvania, and from thence march into the county of Luzerne, for quelling the diſturbances in that county; provided the Executive Council of Pennſylvania, ſhall find the aſſiſtance of thoſe troops neceſſary; provided alſo, that ſaid troops ſhall not be delayed in their march to the Ohio more than two weeks.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Luzerne county to his friend in this city, dated Wilkſbarre, July 29.

"Colonel Pickering was releaſed by the banditti who took him priſoner---being continually harraſſed by parties who were after them, and receiving no ſupport from any quarter, was the cauſe of their releaſing the Colonel. He arrived here the evening of the 16th inſt. in as good a condition as could be expected. The parties who were out took four of the wild boys priſoners: two are gone to Eaſton goal, and two are confined here--together with ſeveral ſuſpected perſons.

"When the Proclamation arrived here, new life was given to the young gentlemen who had been out before; they ſet out again, and this morning a few of the party brought in Joſeph Dudley priſoner; he is wounded through the body, in all probability it will prove mortal. One other, Abbet, is wounded: he fell, but the party did not get him. They fell in with them at the plain, called Wyſacks, about 75 miles from hence up the river.

"One William Carney, of the wild party, has delivered himſelf up to a Juſtice of the Peace of this county. Dudley is ſince dead of his wound."

Extract of a letter, addreſſed to Mr. Oſter, Vice-Conſul of France in Virginia, dated Croiſic, Province of Bretagne, in France, May 10, 1788.

SIR,

"Salt is ſold here by the muid, equal to three Engliſh tons; the actual price of a muid, delivered on board ſhip, free of all charges, is thirty French livers, or one pound fourteen ſhillings Virginia money; we even expect a diminution of five livers, or ſix ſhillings Virginia money, the muid, as there is 360,000 tons unſold, and the ſalt ſeaſon ſoon begins, which will encreaſe the preſent abundance. It is ſuperior in colour and quality to that of the other ſalt works in France, is known by the American Fiſhermen; they alſo prefer this ſalt in England, Norwegia, and the Baltic.

"Croiſic is ſituated at the mouth of the Loire, is of eaſy acceſs, and admits ſhips of 15 French feet; thoſe of greater draught load in the road, or in the river Villaine, two and a half leagues from the port; in the firſt caſe there is an additional charge of four livers, and in the ſecond caſe eight French livers, equal to four and ſix pence and nine ſhillings Virginia money, by the muid, a ſmall expence compared with what the ſhipping incur by going to Orient, where beſides great loſs of time there is an additional freight of twenty French livers by the muid

"Be ſo good, Sir, to get this information inſerted in the American papers, for the benefit of the trade of the two nations.

FRANCIS DELUMARQUE, & Co."

A Boſton paper ſays, "in the Cato, from France, came paſſenger, PETER OTSIQUETT, who, we are told, is a ſon to the King of the Six Nations, and whom the Marquis de la Fayette ſome time ſince ſent to France to be educated ----He ſpeaks the French and Engliſh languages with accuracy, and is acquainted with moſt of the branches of political education, muſic, &c. and is on his way to the Indian country."

Captain Holſtead, on his paſſage to New-York, on the 26th ult. in long. 72. ſpoke the brig Neptune, Hawkins, from Philadelphia for St. Croix, all well.

Capt. Fitzpatrick, arrived here from Amſterdam, coming out of the Texel on the 8th of June, ſpoke the ſhip Counteſs of Haddington, from Charleſton (South-Carolina) with a pilot on board, going into the Texel.

On the 13th July, in lat. 40. 25 N. lon. 44, 30, W. ſpoke the ſhip Le Irnas, Amos St. Barbe, maſter, from Fayal, bound to Boſton, out 36 days.

On the 15th, ſpoke the ſhip Jenny, of London, from Granada, bound to London, out 21 days, all well.

It is with ſingular pleaſure that we inform the public, that a child that had been fifteen minutes under water a few days ago in our river, and was taken out apparently dead, was perfectly recovered by following the *directions* publiſhed by the HUMANE SOCIETY of this city. A circumſtance deſerves to be mentioned here that contributed chiefly to the recovery of this child. Many reſpectable merchants, whoſe ſtores are on our wharves, have conſented to have the Directions of the ſociety hung up in their compting-houſes---It was by procuring ſuddenly a copy of theſe Directions in the compting-houſe of Mr. George Latimer, and ſtrictly following them, that the life of this child was ſaved by Mr. Latimer and others, without the aſſiſtance of a phyſician.

Laſt Thurſday evening, at 7 o'clock, a girl about five years old was unfortunately drowned in the river, near the Hay-ſcales, in in the Northern Liberties, and was taken up by Mr. Bouſſelot, and the uſual remedy applied by Dr. Paris, &c. for its recovery, above two hours without effect. It muſt be obſerved, that before the phyſicians arrived ſome women had taken it in hand, and it is ſuppoſed by rolling it on boards, and other improper applications, contributed to prevent its recovery.

On Tueſday morning laſt departed this life, after a long and painful illneſs, which was borne with much patience and reſignation, WILLIAM MASTERS, Eſquire, one of the Juſtices of the Peace for the city and county of Philadelphia; and on Wedneſday morning his remains were interred in the family vault, in Chriſt-Church yard, attended by a large number of reſpectable citizens.

Died in Connecticut, Mrs. *Eſther Franklin*, aged 90. She had 13 children, 49 grand-children, 100 of the fourth generation, and two of the fifth generation, in all 164, before her death: She was a ſkilful midwife, and officiated as ſuch at the birth of upwards of 1000 children, two after ſhe was in her 90th year.

At Salisbury, Mrs. *Morril*, aged 87. Her deſcendants living, are, 3 children; grand-children 40; great grand-children 51; great, great grand children 3: There attended at the funeral a grand-mother, who was grand daughter to the deceaſed.

Tueſday, the 29th ult. Aaron Doane, a veteran in iniquity, who, to every ſenſe of ſhame or contrition, appeared as callous as the adamant, was brought out of Newark gaol (in the ſtate of New-Jerſey) for execution, attended by Dr. M'Whorter and Mr. Ogden. The former delivered in the meeting-houſe a moſt affecting addreſs: as alſo did Mr. Ogden at the gallows. The priſoner preſevered indeclaring his innocence, and exhibited a degree of indifferency (notwithſtanding he momently expected to experience the awful tranſition from life to death) as aſtoniſhed the numerous ſpectators: however, to the diſappointment of many, he was reprieved under the gallows.

*** The Members of the Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures and Uſeful Arts, are requeſted to meet at the Factory THIS DAY, at three o'clock, P. M. to elect a *Treaſurer* in the room of *Joſeph Hilborn*, Eſq; who has reſigned on account of indiſpoſition.

Auguſt 13. C. WISTER, jun. Secretary.

RECEIPT *for the* AUGUE *and* FEVER.

TAKE half an ounce of bark, 20 grains of ſalts of wormwood, and 30 grains of ſnake-root, to be mixed with Madeira wine, and taken 3 or 4 times a day, till the malady is removed.

To the PRINTERS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

By giving the following a place in your next paper, you will much oblige one of your ſubſcribers, and conſtant reader,

RHODOPHELL.

HAVING obſerved ſeveral paragraphs in your late papers, recommending the diſuſe of ſpirituous liquors, I am convinced that, altho' the authors motives may be good, they ſpeak more from imaginary than experimental knowledge; for it is highly probable they never went thro' the practical part of hard labour, or were ever expoſed to hardſhips that would render liquor abſolutely neceſſary.

Give me leave to ſay, ſpirituous liquors are of ſingular benefit to mankind in many circumſtances, and with this likewiſe ſome of the ableſt phyſicians perhaps, either in America or Europe, agree; ſee Dr. Ruſh's Enquiry, &c.---A man's buſineſs obliges him at times to go into the water, frequently to be expoſed to rains, or when warm and perhaps his clothes wet with ſweat, time will not admit of his waiting to cool himſelf before neceſſity requires him to take a large drink of cold water, either with or without ſpirits, all which and many ſimilar caſes frequently occur in a country life, I would ſeriouſly aſk theſe gentlemen, whether a ſmall quantity of ſpirits would not be of real ſervice in any of the above circumſtances? I believe they will readily grant it. If ſo, why then, becauſe unthinking and diſſolute people drink to exceſs, ſhould all be debarred from any thing that might be of ſervice to mankind? I ſee no more cauſe for a man to be entirely denied the moderate uſe of ſpirits when he requires it, than to be refuſed at table a ſlice of roaſt beef, becauſe a glutton had ſome time or other over-charged his ſtomach with that kind of food; for I am confident both the ſin and the ſhame of gluttony is equal to immoderate drinking.

When I mention ſpirits, I do not confine myſelf to rum, for we can, generally ſpeaking, have a liquor of our own country produce, equal in quality, if not ſuperior, to the general part of the rum that is drank, viz. peach or apple brandy; for it ſeldom happens that thoſe fruits fail over the whole continent in one year, and the liquor (where the fruit can be had) may be procured at a trifling expence; a ſmall quantity (eſpecially when two or three years old) may ſerve a moderate family a year; and I know no reaſon why brandy, when diſtilled within the limits of the Fœderal Government, ſhould not be entituled Fœderal, equally with beer and cyder.

Lancaſter, Auguſt 2, 1788.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS.

SPIRITUOUS liquors have been lately proved to be ruinous to the bodies, ſouls and eſtates of the citizens of America. But there is a fact lately come to light, which proves that they are equally ruinous to our country.

It appears from pretty accurate calculations, that in the courſe of the years 1785, 1786, and 1787, TWELVE MILLION OF DOLLARS have been expended by the United States, in purchaſing Weſt-India ſpirituous liquors. How much more has been ſpent in home diſtilled ſpirits I cannot pretend to determine, probably near one half that ſum.

What profit have the United States derived from the expenditure of this immenſe treaſure? None at all---on the contrary, it has entailed diſeaſes, idleneſs, poverty, and debt upon them.

The experience of many farmers has already proved, that ſpirituous liquors are altogether unneceſſary for reapers and other labourers. They enjoy more health and better ſpirits upon beer, cyder, and melaſſes and water.

Should the United States proceed in conſuming ſuch immenſe quantities of ſpirits, the following conſequences cannot fail of taking place.

1ſt. The whole country muſt ſoon be expoſed to public vendue, bought by Britiſh agents, and owned by Britiſh merchants; for beſides the money that is ſpent in ſpirituous liquors, they become a kind of DECOY. They allure people to ſtores, and tempt them to buy many articles of Britiſh manufacture, for which they have no occaſion, hence ariſes an increaſe of our debt to Britain, and a check to the manufactures of our country.

2d. The human body will degenerate ſo much in ſize, ſtrength, figure and beauty, from the uſe of ſpirituous liquors, that travellers who viſit our country will be at a loſs to determine what ſpecies of animals we belong to. We ſhall become a kind of link, between men and monkies.

I beg, gentlemen, you would give this ſmall eſſay, containing a moſt important fact, a place for four weeks in your paper. If any expence attends its re-publication ſo often, it ſhall be paid by one of your conſtant readers.

Germantown, July 17. HORTENSIUS.

THE ſubſcriber moſt reſpectfully preſents his compliments to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, and wiſhes to inform them, that he has lately removed to the chamber in the Friends meeting-houſe, ſouth-weſt corner of Fifth and Arch-ſtreets, where his accommodations for the inſtruction of Young Ladies are very convenient. And, as he has procured two gentlemen of approved abilities for his Aſſiſtants, flatters himſelf that every attention will ſeaſonably be paid to his pupils, to advance them in the different branches of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, Engliſh grammar and compoſition, as ſpeedily as can be expected. JOHN POOR.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 13, 1788.

Darby townſhip, Auguſt 9, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN HAYES, Millwright, late of Darby townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcribers, living in ſaid townſhip, as they certainly will take the moſt effectual method for the recovery of the debts due to ſaid eſtate, if this requeſt is not complied with; and all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement.

RICHARD HAYES,)
NATHAN HAYES,) Adminiſtrators.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 6, 1788.

RAN away, on the ſecond inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named *William Kirkpatrick* about 18 years of age, down look, round ſhoulders, ſtammers in his ſpeech, fond of liquor, and very quarrelſome; had on when he went away, a new linen ſhirt, ſhort Jane coat, black ſattin waiſt coat and Jane breeches, new ſhoes, with plated buckles, and an old round beaver hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have SIX PENCE reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by PETER HEISLER.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Dock-ſtreet, near the corner of Second-ſtreet, an indented ſervant boy, named ISRAEL TALLMAN, by profeſſion a chimney-ſweeper; dark complexion, his father a whiteman, his mother an Indian---ſlender made, ſtrait black hair, and hollow eyes, 16 years old; had on when he went away, a ſhort blue ſailor jacket, with black buttons, ſtriped linen trowſers, old white ſhirt, old round hat, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges. RICHARD ALLEN.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 11, 1788.

To the *Freeholders* and other *Electors*

for the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING favoured with your ſuffrages the two laſt Elections, in placing me ſo high on the return with the preſent Sheriff, and as his time expires at the next Election, I hope for a continuance of your favours, by electing me to the Office of Sheriff. Which favor will be acknowledged by,

Your much obliged Friend, and Humble Servant.

JAMES ASH.

To the reſpectable *Freemen Electors* of

the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this early opportunity to return you my warmeſt acknowledgments for the honor done me at the laſt general election, as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, ſoliciting at the ſame time, for the continuance of your ſuffrages to the appointment of Sheriff at the next general election, which ſhall be ever acknowledged with gratitude, by, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM WILL.

IF RICE HUGHES, of Clagin, in the iſland of Angleſea, who took paſſage for Philadelphia in 1768, be ſtill living, and will apply to the printers hereof, he may hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage.

Wanted Immediately,

A SINGLE Man, who compleatly underſtands the Malting and Brewing Buſineſs, can be well recommended for his ſobriety and induſtry, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in the city of Burlington. † GEORGE PAINTER.

Burlington, Auguſt 1, 1788.

Traquair *and* Miller,

STONE-CUTTERS *and* BUILDERS,

PHILADELPHIA,

DESIRE to return thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement they have given them in the line of their buſineſs, and hope, by induſtry, attention and moderate charges, to merit the continuance of their favors. They beg leave to inform, that they have moved their Stone Yard to the north-weſt corner of Market and Tenth-ſtreets, where they have for ſale, on the ſhorteſt notice, monuments. tombs, head-ſtones, chimney-pieces, ſlabs, cellar-door jams, platforms, ſteps, window-heads and ſills.

Stone-work in general done in the neateſt manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

*** Orders from the country punctually anſwered.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, July 30, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Poſt is now eſtabliſhed between this city and Pittſburg, by the rout of Lancaſter, York-town, Carliſle, Shippenſburg, Chambersburg, Bedford and Greenſberry.

The times of his arrival and ſetting out are as follow, viz. He will arrive on Tueſday, the fifth of next month, and ſet out on the next day (Wedneſday) at 12 o'clock and continue ſo to do *every other week*, until the firſt of November.

JAMES BRYSON, P. M.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Thurſday the 21ſt day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Lower Dublin and county of Philadelphia, containing about 193 acres, 20 acres thereof is woodland; and about 15 of meadow, the remainder good plough land; a log meſſuage and a ſtone kitchen, with a good log barn, a good orchard with a variety of excellent fruit, are on the premiſes; adjoining land of Edward Duffield, Jacob Stuce, James Cooper, William Pollard, Eſq; and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Joſeph Aſhton, late deceaſed, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, July 19, 1788,

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 16th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Nantmill, containing 200 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Samuel Nutt, William Branſon and others; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of James Hockley and wife, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 25, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 15th of Auguſt next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock P. M. a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation or tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Merion, containing 100 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by Schuylkill, and lands now or late of John Stengis and David Davis.

One other tract or piece of land joining the above deſcribed tract, containing 10 acres and 136 perches; bounded by Schuylkill, and lands of Peter Matſon.

And one other piece of (meadow) land, adjoining the above deſcribed land, containing four acres. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Ingles and Eleaner his wife, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, July 25, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 16th of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, two certain Pieces or Tracts of Land, the firſt containing fifty-ſeven acres and ſixty one perches, bounded by Perkiomen Creek, the other containing thirty-five acres and an half, bounded by lands of Evan Reeſe and William Connelly. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of Thomas Reeſe and Hannah his wife, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Muſtard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for ſale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at ſaid Store, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets. And alſo continues to give the higheſt price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1788. c 3 m

George Tudor, *Broker*,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, for their paſt favors, and hopes for a continuance of the ſame. He flatters himſelf that his conduct heretofore has given entire ſatisfaction to all thoſe who have favored him with their cuſtom; as the beſt recommendation, he is determined to perſevere in aſſiduity, punctuality, and ſtrict attention to the intereſt of his employers.

He has REMOVED his OFFICE to the north ſide of *Market-ſtreet*, three doors above *Second-ſtreet*, oppoſite the *Court houſe*, where he continues to---

Buy, Sell and Exchange

The different Species of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities, of this and every other ſtate in the union; Bank Stock, Bills of Exchange, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c &c. &c.

Furniſhes Certificates and State Money

For the Land-Office, on as reaſonable terms as can be afforded.

Procures Money on Loan, to any amount,

Provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory.

Every Kind of transferable Property,

Real and Perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable Commiſſions.

Philadelphia, Elizabeth-Town, and New-York

LINE OF STAGES.

THE frequent neglect of buſineſs by ſome proprietors, have occaſioned general complaints of the public, which were very diſagreeable to thoſe proprietors who did their duty. In order to remedy thoſe complaints, we have withdrawn from the company, and now eſtabliſhed this Line of Stages, and by a ſtrict attention to our buſineſs, we hope to merit the favor of the public.

The Stage leaves the Stage-office at the Indian Queen Inn, kept by Mr. James Thompſon, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, every morning at 3 o'clock (Sundays excepted) and proceeds on to Elizabeth-town Point; where paſſengers will have their choice to go with the boats to New-York, or croſs over to Bergen-Point, and go by land to Powles-Hook; for which purpoſe a good Coach and four good Horſes are kept there.

The fare of each paſſenger from Philadelphia to New-York, by way of Elizabeth-town Point, 15s; by Powles-Hook 17/6; 150lbs baggage the ſame as a paſſenger; all way-paſſengers 3*d.* per mile.

The public may be aſſured, that good Coaches will be kept; likewiſe good Horſes and ſober Drivers. No racing in this line.

WILLIAM KERLIN,
CHARLES BESSONETT,
JOHN HERD,
JOHN MERCEREAU.

The Philadelphia, Charleſtown and Baltimore

NEW LINE of STAGES,

And the Cheſtertown Mail Stage.

THE proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that the Baltimore Stage-coach will ſet off from the New-York Stage-houſe, at Michael Denniſon's, the ſign of the George, at the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia, on Monday, Wedneſday and Friday mornings, at three o'clock. The fare of each paſſenger from Philadelphia to Baltimore, is Two Dollars, and 150lbs. baggage the ſame price.

The Mail-coach will ſet off from the above ſaid New-York Stage-houſe in Philadelphia, and from Cheſtertown, on the ſame days, Monday, Wedneſday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock, and will lodge at Chriſteen Bridge, and return directly to Philadelphia and Cheſtertown, on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, about the middle of ſaid days. The fare of each paſſenger from Philadelphia to Cheſtertown, is Three Dollars; from Philadelphia to Wilmington, One French Crown; from Philadelphia to Cheſter, Two Thirds of a Dollar, and the ſame price for 150lbs. baggage.

The printers in Philadelphia are requeſted, by the ſubſcribers, to ſend all news-papers, which are directed for the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland, to the aboveſaid Michael Denniſon's Stage-houſe, and they ſhall be ſafely conveyed between Philadelphia and Cheſtertown, and left at the different poſt-offices on the Eaſtern Shore road, free from any charge to the inhabitants of the ſaid Eaſtern Shore, after the 21ſt of this inſtant July, 1788, during the preſent contract for carrying the mail between Philadelphia and Cheſtertown.

GERSHOM JOHNSON.
MICHAEL DENNISON.

N. B. It is recommended to each printer to direct and ſend a paper to each poſt-maſter, in order to encourage them to take the neceſſary care of ſaid papers.

Philadelphia and Baltimore

Regular LAND STAGES.

THE Proprietors having ſupplied the line with good and comfortable carriages and able horſes, reſpectfully inform the public, that their Stage-Coaches will ſtart from the Stage-Office, near Mr. James Thompſon's, the ſign of the old Indian Queen, in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and the Stage-Office at Captain Phillips's, in Baltimore town, on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, at four o'clock, and will proceed with ſuch expedition as to arrive in Philadelphia and Baltimore the enſuing days, either to breakfaſt or dine. A Cheſter-town, or Eaſtern-ſhore Stage, will alſo ſtart from the above Stage-office on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, at ſix o'clock, will proceed to Warwick that night, and breakfaſt next day at Cheſter-town, if the paſſengers chooſe---The Stage will leave Mr. Williams's, in Cheſter-town, on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, at ſix o'clock, will lodge at Wilmington, and early next morning proceed to Philadelphia. The price for a paſſenger

From Philadelphia to Baltimore,	£0	17 6
From ditto to Cheſter, -	0	4 2
From ditto to Wilmington, -	0	6 8
From ditto to the Head of Elk,	0	10 0
From ditto to Cheſter-town, -	1	2 6

The ſame for 150lb. of baggage, &c. Each paſſenger allowed 14lb. of baggage free. The two different Stages ſtarting from Philadelphia at different hours, will make it convenient for way paſſengers, who may have their choice of the early or late Stage, and in caſe of miſſing the firſt Stage they can have a ſeat in the ſecond. The Proprietors flatter themſelves that their preſent ſyſtem of running, and the very moderate price, will give this line of Stages a particular claim to the patronage of the public.

WILLIAM KERLIN,
GABRIEL P. VAN HORN,
MATHIAS KERLIN, jun.
WILLIAM ANDERSON,
ROBERT HODGSON,

July 26, 1788.

This Day is publiſhed,

BY M. CAREY,

In Second-ſtreet, third door below Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

The *American Muſeum,*

For *June*, 1788, being the laſt number of the third volume.

The following character of this work, will, it is preſumed, ſatisfy thoſe who have not examined it, of its utility and the juſtice of its claims to public encouragement.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency General Waſhington, to the printer of the American Muſeum.

SIR, Mount Vernon, June 25, 1788.

I BELIEVE the American Muſeum has met with extenſive, I may ſay, with univerſal approbation from competent judges: for I am of opinion, that the work is not only eminently calculated to diſſeminate political, agricultural, philoſophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been uniformly conducted with taſte, attention, and propriety. If to theſe important objects be ſuperadded the more immediate deſign, of reſcuing public documents from oblivion---I will venture to pronounce, as my ſentiment, *that a more uſeful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, or one more deſerving of public encouragement.* By continuing to proſecute the plan with ſimilar aſſiduity and diſcernment, the merit of your Muſeum muſt ultimately become as well known in ſome countries of Europe, as on this continent; and can ſcarcely fail of procuring you an ample compenſation for your trouble and expence.

For my part, I entertain an high idea of the utility of periodical publications: inſomuch, that I could heartily deſire copies of the Muſeum and Magazines, as well as common Gazettes, might be ſpread through every city, town, and village in America. I conſider ſuch eaſy vehicles of knowledge, more happily calculated than any other, to preſerve the liberty, ſtimulate the induſtry, and meliorate the morals of an enlightened and free people.

With ſincere wiſhes for the ſucceſs of your undertaking in particular, and of the typographical art in general,

I am, SIR,

Your moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mr. MATHEW CAREY.

The ſubſcription for the American Muſeum, is *eighteen ſhillings* per annum, for two volumes, each containing 600 pages. tf.

Muhlenberg and *Lawerſwyler*

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Sugar-houſe (late David Shaffer's, deceaſed) on the weſt ſide of Second ſtreet, about midway between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Loaf, Lump and *Muſcovado* SUGARS;

Alſo Sugar-houſe MELASSES.

Philadelphia, May 17. 1788. 2 m.

Good Burr Mill Stones,

MADE and SOLD, at

Daniel Byrnes & Sons Store,

On the north ſide of South ſtreet, on the Wharff.

AS Daniel Byrnes has been upwards of thirty years in the Milling Buſineſs, and in the uſe of Burr Mill Stones, it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed he has by this time ſome judgment of the quality of ſuch ſtones, therefore thoſe who apply to them may depend on bring ſupplied with ſtones of the beſt quality, and ſuch as will ſuit the part of the country they live in. ¶ 8w.

Philadelphia, 24th Seventh Month, 1788.

To be Exchanged.

LANDS of the firſt quality,

ON the eaſt and weſt branches of the Suſquehanna, for improved FARMS in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, and Delaware. Enquire of JESSE DEWEES, and Co. at their office, at the ſign of the Bear, in Market-ſtreet.

Bedford & Huntingdon Taxes for 1788.

ASSESSMENTS of the taxes for the preſent year on the lands of non-reſidents in the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford, are now publiſhed in the *Supplement to the Freeman's Journal*, printed by Mr. Bailey. All perſons indebted are required to pay at the State Treaſury. Payment will be received until the 18th day of Auguſt next, but no longer.

8 w. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

Treaſury-Office, June 18, 1788.

K U C H E R,

And the Executor of DAVID SCHAFFER, jun.

Have for SALE, at the *New Sugar Houſe*, in Moravian-alley, and at their *Store*, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, next door to Mr. Thomas Morris,

LOAF Sugar,
Lump ditto,
Muſcovado ditto,
Sugar-houſe Melaſſes.

N. B. The Executor of D. Schaffer, jun. is John Fromberger, in Second-ſtreet, near Chriſt-church.

Philadelphia, July 29th, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a Dutch ſervant Lad, about 13 years of Age, fit for houſe or farmers work; he is a good lad, and ſold for no fault, but his maſter has no employ for him at preſent. The freight will be eleven Guineas; dry or wet goods will be taken in payment. Enquire of the Printers.

July 29, 1788. †

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard,
Starch *and* Hair-Powder,
Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1788. t. f.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.